

The Evening Herald.

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CALAMITY HOWLING AND THE FACTS.

ALMOST the only section of the United States in which crop prospects are not exceptionally good is the extreme south, Alabama and Georgia, where an unprecedented period of drought has stunted cotton growth and for a time caused fear of an almost complete crop failure. The drought now has been relieved by abundant rains and the cotton crop promises to be almost normal. In this early stage of the campaign attack upon the Wilson administration, when the calamity howler is getting tuned up to his dooryard sing-song strain of disaster, the following from a section of the country which really has had some tangible cause for forboding is refreshing. Commenting on the drought the Atlanta Journal says:

"What if we did have a drought? The blessed rain has come, the green fields rejoice, and harvest hopes are quickening. Everyone knew that the enriching showers, though belated, were on the way, and the wise husbandman toiled steadily, preparing to make the most of opportunity when it did arrive. Business, which takes its cue from agriculture, is heartened. Merchants look forward to a season of active trade, manufacturers find a good demand for their products, money is easy, and the future shines prosperously."

In a sense conditions in Georgia are typical of those in the country at large. If the revival of business in the largest sense has not actually come, it is undoubtedly approaching. In some fields of industry there has been a drought, but watchful men are confident of relief. They know that the sources of business are secure, that a period of vigorous growth and expansion is near, and that the present, far from being a time for discouragement, should be one of hopeful preparation.

"Commerce and Finance," a publication that is never optimistic merely for the sake of optimism quotes the recent predictions of Judge Gary, of the United States Steel corporation; Mr. A. F. Houston, of the Lukens Iron and Steel company; and Mr. W. F. Thomas, president of the Briar Hill company, to the effect that an era of trade expansion is at hand and comments in this wise:

"To these men and many others much of the depression has been sentimental. President Wilson, it will be remembered, said 'psychological,' a reflex of the pessimism of the east and particularly of New York. They say conditions are sound fundamentally. They see a healthier state as a result of a rather protracted and forced period of economy."

Men like Judge Gary do not pipe prosperity simply to make music. They know whereof they speak, and they agree in it there is no cause or occasion for gloomy forebodings in the United States.

The intelligent judgment and steady improvement of business conditions are not merely a matter of opinion but of record and fact. The national treasury department reports that customs receipts under the new tariff are far in excess of estimates, and that is truly described as "a fair barometer of commerce." In Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas there is demand for a hundred thousand laborers to harvest the unseeded wheat crop. Agricultural prospects the country over are splendid. Bank clearings the country over are notably greater than they were a year ago. The New York Herald, which has conducted one of its characteristically fair and thorough investigations, reports that most manufacturing plants are working full time and are disposing of their goods at a rate equal to production.

The calamity croakers have done their worst to create an atmosphere of depression, but they have failed, simply because there is no basic reason for depression. The new tariff has not hurt business. The new banking and currency law has inadmirably helped business. The forthcoming trust legislation is moderate and constructive.

Good times are ahead.

EASY MONEY.**Prosperity Paragraphs
By New Mexico Editors.**

FARMERS in New Mexico have an opportunity to earn some easy money this year, and at the same time to do some wholesome, helpful advertising for their home districts. Albuquerque having raised its portion of the state fair fund, the fair commission is engaged in making up its premium lists, and they are to be exceptionally generous once this year, especially in the livestock and agricultural divisions. The history of the history of the fair is to be set aside for distribution among the producers of agricultural and livestock products of unusual excellence. There will be fat cash prizes for the best and heaviest lambs, for the best corn and alfalfa, and truck-grown; unusually attractive prizes for dairy cattle and dairy products and for chickens.

The farmer who will take a little extra time and care right now can share in the fair prize money. It will be "easy money" and at the same time money well worth saving for, which is not always the case with "easy money." There will be generous cash prizes for the best flocks and wool growers should be saving especially fine ones from the clip for exhibit at the fair.

A large number of settings of eggs were distributed among children who competed in the recent chicken-eating contest. These are expected to show up prominently in this year's chicken show in the way of money-taking exhibits. We are going to have a real fair this year; an exhibit of cows and pumpkins, sheep and hogs and horses, a fair that will make us think we are "back home" in the corn belt once more. To repeat: A little extra care right now in the garden, the field, the stock pen or the poultry yard will be enough to put the farmers of New Mexico in the way of making some mighty easy money; and at the same time that effort will help to forward the success of the state fair, the prosperity of your home district and the development of the state.

IN WORKING ORDER.

SECRETARY McADOO says there will be no difficulty in providing all the money that may be required to move the crops this fall, no matter how big or record-breaking they may be. The organization of the twelve federal reserve banks will be complete by July 1st, and by August 1st the banks will be ready for mutual service.

In every field of business the sunshining and cheering effect of the new system, with its guarantees against stringency, will be manifested. The secretary of the treasury remarks that the annual state of tight or insufficient money to move the crops has not appeared this year, and it will not appear. In seasons caused by the concentration of monetary resources at one or two financial centers left the agricultural regions severely handicapped. As crop-moving time approached, money would become scarce, rates of interest would rise, sometimes to an almost prohibitive figure, and funds for carrying ordinary commercial or industrial projects could scarcely be obtained on any terms.

By preventing such conditions the new banking and currency system will place the country's business on a sound and prosperous basis.

ONE OF OUR BLESSINGS.

YESTERDAY while the temperature all over the central United States from eastern Kansas to the great lakes was hovering between 94 and 100 degrees, while people were dying and being driven insane by heat and the emergency hospitals of the cities were being taxed by prostrations, the maximum temperature in Albuquerque was 86 degrees and the man on the shady side of the street was comfortable with his coat buttoned up. It is true that we will have warmer weather before the summer is over, and that there will be days when the sun will be uncomfortably warm around midday. But there will never a day when the heat becomes dangerous even to those not physically robust. There will be never a heat prostration recorded; much less a death.

It is one of our great blessings, the dry, clean, bracing air which makes the climate of all New Mexico the most healthful, the most comfortable all-year-round climate in the whole wide world.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

Lord Kelvin was notoriously incomprehensible as a lecturer, and the students found great difficulty in following his explanations in mathematics. At the time he was knighted his place was filled temporarily by a Mr. Day, whose explanations were perfectly clear to the pupils.

When the time for Lord Kelvin's return drew near one student rose and said to the others:

"We had better work while 'tis day, for soon the Knight cometh, when no man can work."

BE HAD THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

This promises to be a banner crop year for New Mexico in agriculture, horticulture and stock industries, on account of the abundant and seasonal rains that have fallen since the first of the year. Since the state

has had a cycle of years of light rainfall some argue that these will be followed by a cycle of maximum rainfall.—Alamogordo News.

Good times are ahead.

THE EMOTIONAL LIFE

PORTIONS OF AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE ALBUQUERQUE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS BY DANN C. E. HODGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.

From the brink of the Gulf of Corinth is the land of the Greeks, there winds a beautiful road through green hills and olive groves, and up the steep ascent of the mountain slope.

The snow capped Mt. Parnassus, the deep ravines, and the glistening arm of the sea afford a view of grandeur of which words are inadequate to express.

But more interesting still is the fact that on the summit of the mount, high above the ruins of the Temple of Apollo in the sacred precincts of the ancient city of Delphi, the stronghold of the Greeks,

Within the temple stood the famous oracle, and in the vestibule were carved those wise sayings of the seven sages, among whom was the famous, terse and significant command "Know thyself."

The superstition of mythology was then giving way, and the philosophy of the Greeks was starting the world to think.

And today there is no greater problem seeking solution in the life of man than to know and master himself.

The powers of the mind may be grouped into three great classes—those concerned with thought, those that have to do with feeling or emotion, and the supreme power, the will.

Of these groups, the emotions until recent years, have not received the study which their importance demands.

The early Greek thinkers had erroneous ideas of the function of the brain. One philosopher said that the brain was a soft substance, in the reservoir of the skull, whose function it was to lubricate the sensitive surface of the eye-balls.

The emotions of life were once thought to arise from various vital organs of the body—the liver being the seat of jealousy, the spleen of anger, the heart of love. And we have today many sentimental expressions which are survivals of this old theory. We hear Shakespeare say: "Though you spit my spleen" in expressing anger, and the young man to his adored one, "I love you with all my heart." Physiologically might he not as truthfully say, "Genetically, I love you with all my stomach" since it is claimed that a man is reached through that channel.

Though scientists have definitely localized many activities in various regions of the brain, there is not yet unanimity of opinion as to the seat of the emotions.

Some would have us believe that many of the emotions, including fear, are localized in the "solar plexus," that great nerve center, called by psychologists the "abandoned brain." And are there not sensations following emotions, which seem to give some clue to the idea of their distribution among vital parts of the body?

Fear or extreme excitement offers a fainting sensation in the abdominal region. Sorrow brings a heavy feeling about the heart. The throat becomes dry in stage fright. The blush accompanies the feeling of shame.

But whatever may be the theory of the emotions, the practical problem is to know what they are, to discover their cause, to learn their effect upon ourselves and to understand how to bring them under our reasonable control.

Many attempts have been made to classify the emotions. Boar groups the sensibilities into pure emotions, affections and desires. He says the pure emotions have no tendency in themselves for or against the exciting causes. They may grow out of physical, intellectual or moral conditions, but spend themselves in the individual in whom they arise. The language of the emotions is—"I feel."

The affections flow out toward the objects that excite them to do them good or ill, and urge us to action upon the objects that occasion them. The language of the affections is—"I like, or I dislike." They are classified into benevolent affections—love of family and country, of mankind and of God; and malevolent affections—anger, hate, envy, jealousy.

The desires flow out toward the objects exciting them with the wish to possess those objects. The desires are classified into physical, intellectual and moral—the last being the desire for harmony with God.

But what are emotions? One writer says they are feelings which spring up in the soul spontaneously when certain appropriate conditions are presented."

"They differ from sensations in that they are not merely sensations; they are different from the sentiments in that they do not result from a process of reasoning."

The sight of a friend experiencing severe pain or sorrow arouses the feeling of pity or sympathy. We see a man cruelly beating his child, or horse, or dog, and the feeling of indignation is aroused. Somebody has died about us or addressed us in an insulting manner, and anger at once seeks expression.

An angry mood results in a destructive tendency, and while in such temper it is easier to be cross and fretful over the least provocation, which under other conditions would have been quite disagreeable result.

On the other hand, joy experiences such forms of whistling, or laughing, or dancing, of some happy activity. A man in a joyful state might go out of his way to give a beggar money or to help somebody, which he would not do if nursing a disgruntled emotion.

So we find our lives being swayed and excited and changed by our emotions. In fact, the variety of our subjective life comes from the endless diversity of our emotional experiences without which life would be positively monotonous. We would be like the old stoic philosophers, cold and heartless, never yielding to a tear

You met a friend sincere and true Words as they sounded meant, And promises were made to be performed.

To you who are now passing from the high school, let me say that it gives me particular pleasure to take part on this occasion, the last commencement exercise, from the old high school building. In the success of your class and school I have the direct interest of an educator, and furthermore, I have a very special interest which goes back all the way to the first day of our city public schools, of which it was my privilege to be the first superintendent.

On Monday, September the 18th, we gathered together 349 parents and twelve teachers in rented buildings here and there, and started our bunch of fire crackers, ready to go city school system.

On that day your high school was organized, and the entire enrollment for the first year, 1881-82, was smaller than the number in your graduating class tonight.

Now look upon your high school's early humble home—that little frame house occupied by the Highland

department—and compare it, only two blocks away, with that magnificent high school building of which we are all so proud.

At the close of the first day of the city schools, September 7th, 1882, I wrote in my journal the following sentence:

"The first stone is laid in the foundation of a system of schools which I hope may soon prove an important factor in the educational development of this great neglected territory of New Mexico."

It seems to me, tonight, that my wish has found fulfillment, for I believe that our schools are an important factor in leading the way to better things.

Now as you go from the high school, it is for you to perpetuate, in your lives, the good name of the school, and as you go out into life, or better yet, into your college work, let me urge that you combine, with the education of the intellect and will, the training of the finer emotions and sentiments of life, seeking that moral balance and spiritual mirth, which will make your lives a satisfaction to yourselves and a blessing to your fellowman.

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COMMENCING MAY 15TH AND DAILY INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 20TH CHEAP RATE TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE TO EASTERN POINTS. THESE TICKETS ARE LIMITED TO RETURN OCTOBER 31ST AND PERMIT LIBERAL STOP-OVERS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

Below is a list of rates to some of the important points.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.	\$36.75	SALT LAKE, Utah	\$42.69
DENVER, Colo.	\$22.70	Detroit, Mich.	\$28.15
PUEBLO, Colo.	\$18.95	MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.	\$27.15
WICHITA, KAN.	\$17.40	ST. PAUL, MINN.	\$27.15
ATLANTA, Ga.	\$18.20	KANSAS CITY, Mo.	\$49.65
CHICAGO, Ill.	\$17.15	ST. LOUIS, Mo.	\$21.65
BALTIMORE, Md.	\$17.45	ATLANTIC CITY	\$82.25
BOSTON, Mass.	\$19.10	BUFFALO, N. Y.	\$26.65
CINCINNATI, Ohio	\$16.95	NEW YORK	\$84.95
TOLEDO, Ohio	\$18.15	Niagara Falls	\$78.65
PITTSBURG, Pa.	\$17.25	PHILADELPHIA, Pa.	\$79.55
OGDEN, Utah	\$14.60	OGDEN, Utah	\$42.69

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CALL AT THE TICKET OFFICE OR ADDRESS.

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